INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Pesticide Residue Bill Reported by Senate Committee

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on June 24 approved the House-passed bill, H. R. 7125, to provide simplified procedures for establishing tolerances for pesticide chemical residues on raw agricultural commodities.

The Committee also proposed an amendment to the measure to require payment of fees to the Food and Drug Administration for services rendered in establishing tolerances pursuant to the bill. Should the Senate adopt the Committee amendment, the bill will have to go back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

Hearings on the bill, which was passed by the House April 5, were held by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on June 23.

At the Senate Committee hearing L. S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, representatives of a number of grower groups and state experiment stations appeared in support of the bill. Charles W. Crawford, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, testified in favor of the bill, but proposed an amendment which would provide for payment of fees to the Food and Drug Administration by persons requesting

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Benson Cites Canning as No. 1 Advance in Food Technology

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, in a principal address before the National Association of Retail Grocers in Washington June 17, stated:

"Strangely enough, the still number one technological advance in food processing and promotion is almost 150 years old, although it has been constantly improved. I refer to the simple, yet momentous discovery by Nicolas Appert in France shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century that food could be preserved indefinitely by certain methods of preparation and putting it in sealed containers—by what we call 'canning.'"

Senate Group Would Authorize Marketing Orders on Canning Crops

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has agreed tentatively to extend marketing order authority to fruits and vegetables for canning and freezing if 50 percent of the processors in number and volume assent, and that the processors be represented in the administering agency.

Agreement on this proposal was reached June 22 at a closed meeting of only a few members of the Committee and was recorded without a formal roll call among those present. The agreement was tentative, and the proposed amendment has not yet been drafted into legislation. It still is subject to approval or rejection by the full 15-man Committee. If approved by the full Committee, the proposal would be incorporated in a farm bill to be reported to the Senate.

The House Committee on Agriculture had decided on June 18 to eliminate from its farm bill all proposals to authorize marketing orders on processing crops. The Committee later confirmed this action by obtaining a "Committee print" which contains no such proposals. The "Committee print" was introduced in the House on June 24 as legislation.

Both the Senate and House groups have been meeting separately in executive session almost daily over the past few weeks with a view to reaching agreement on the many proposals dealing with agricultural legislation. Both groups have announced their tentative decisions each day.

In the same announcement, following its June 22 meeting, the Senate Committee said it had agreed tentatively to permit continuation of marketing orders even though prices rise

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Court Finds Tomato Paste Adulterated Because of Mold

An order of a U. S. District Court denying condemnation of a shipment of tomato paste alleged to be adulterated because of the presence of mold has recently been reversed by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The tomato paste involved was imported from Portugal. Although the shipment received clearance from the Food and Drug Administration at the time of importation, tests made in conjunction with a subsequent inspection in a warehouse disclosed the presence of mold. A seizure proceeding was thereafter instituted in the District Court.

There was no dispute as to the facts. The evidence showed mold counts were in excess of the FDA working tolerance of 40 percent of the fields in 24 out of 30 cans tested and the average of all mold counts of the samples tested was 43.6 percent. The government offered no evidence that the paste in question was deleterious or unfit for food in any way

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Acreage of Peas for Canning

The planted acreage of green peas sown for canning in 1954 totaled 314,035 acres, 4 percent less than the 1953 plantings of 328,265 acres, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The preliminary estimate by the USDA Crop Reporting Board of pea acreage for harvest is 435,800 acres as of June 15.

The planted acreage figures reported by the Statistics Division cover

only peas planted for canning and do not include acreage for other forms of processing. However, in harvesting, some acreage may be diverted into forms of processing other than canning.

1954 Acreage of Peas for Canning by States, with Comparisons

State	1954 Alaskas	1954 Sweets	1954 Total	1953 Total	Percent change from 1953
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
Maine and New York	.....	10,299	10,299	12,201	−16
Maryland	3,617	4,184	7,801	6,946	+9
Delaware and New Jersey	770	175	945	1,140	−18
Pennsylvania	3,716	6,253	9,969	10,716	−7
Ohio	875	522	1,397	1,942	−28
Indiana	1,939	.....	1,939	1,952	....
Illinois	5,719	23,475	29,194	29,516	−1
Michigan	860	1,791	2,651	3,516	−25
Wisconsin	40,512	87,744	128,256	132,374	−3
Minnesota	14,450	27,265	41,715	41,886	....
Utah and Idaho	.....	11,258	11,258	11,715	−4
Washington and Oregon	5,440	53,208	58,648	59,677	−2
Other states	2,753	7,210	9,963	14,484	−31
U. S. Total	80,651	233,384	314,035	328,265	−4

Cucumbers for Pickles

The acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles this year is 147,440 acres, according to preliminary estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This is 9 percent less than the 161,590 acres planted for pickles last year and compares with an average of 133,780 acres for the 1943-52 period.

Abandonment of planted acreage has averaged around 9 percent during the past 10 years. If such a loss is assumed for this year, about 131,300 acres will be harvested in 1954. This compares with 150,020 acres harvested in 1953 and the 1943-52 average of 120,940 acres.

Green Peas for Processing

The 1954 indicated production of green peas for processing is 438,340 tons, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This estimate, which is based on conditions as of June 15, compares with 461,090 tons produced in 1953 and an average of 433,050 tons produced during the 1943-52 period.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest in 1954 is 435,800 acres. This compares with 430,740 acres harvested in 1953 and an average of 430,600 acres for the 1943-52 period. In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest in 1954, allowance was made for abandoned acreage and diversion of acreage to dry or seed peas about in line with the average abandonment and diversion for recent years.

The indicated 1954 yield per acre is 2,012 pounds per acre. This compares with 2,141 pounds obtained in 1953 and an average of 2,004 pounds for the 1943-52 period.

Unseasonably cool weather in Utah, with frosts, reduced yield prospects in that state to record low levels, and the crop in New York State also was retarded by cool weather. Rains and muddy fields in the Northwest hampered growers in harvesting green peas for processing.

State	10-year ave. 1943-52	1953 Revised	1954 Indicated	Percent change from 1953
	(tons, shelled)			
Maine	5,510	7,000	7,900	+4
New York	26,450	20,200	15,840	−22
Pennsylvania	16,910	16,560	15,960	−4
Ohio	3,220	1,520	1,160	−24
Indiana	4,330	1,840	1,420	−23
Illinois	22,640	27,970	25,650	−8
Michigan	6,130	3,790	3,750	−1
Wisconsin	132,600	131,900	127,100	−4
Minnesota	39,430	50,720	51,000	+1
Iowa	3,720	2,280	1,980	−18
Delaware	2,240	2,610	2,520	−3
Maryland	10,580	9,740	9,200	−6
Virginia	1,810	2,250	2,040	−9
Idaho	8,540	9,670	10,540	+9
Colorado	3,950	2,660	2,100	−21
Utah	17,370	11,620	6,400	−45
Washington	59,170	81,580	75,600	−7
Oregon	50,860	54,980	60,950	+11
California	7,430	12,700	8,820	−31
Other states[1]	10,140	8,900	8,400	−5
U. S. Total	433,050	461,000	438,340	−5

[1] Ark., Ga., Kans., Miss., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Okla., Tenn., W. Va., and Wyo.

Sweet Corn for Processing

The 1954 acreage of sweet corn planted or to be planted for canning or freezing is reported at 489,900 acres by the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This preliminary estimate, released June 24, compares with 529,010 acres planted in 1953 and an average of 533,130 acres for the 1943-52 period.

If average abandonment of about 7 percent is assumed, there will be about 455,600 acres for harvest this year. This compares with the revised estimate of 506,940 acres harvested in 1953 and the 1943-52 average harvested acreage of 467,630 acres.

Plantings of Bantam and other yellow varieties in 1954 are expected to total 428,410 acres; Country Gentleman 45,740 acres; Evergreen and Narrow Grain 13,850 acres; and other white varieties 1,900 acres.

State	10-year ave. 1943-52	1953 Revised	1954 Preliminary	Percent change from 1953
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
Maine	11,550	10,000	5,900	−41
N.H.	460	530	440	−17
Vermont	920	880	750	−15
New York	27,580	28,300	21,500	−24
Pennsylvania	13,030	12,000	13,500	+12
Ohio	20,070	13,500	10,000	−26
Indiana	37,800	32,000	25,000	−22
Illinois	68,450	67,700	64,300	−5
Wisconsin	99,640	119,200	114,400	−4
Minnesota	85,690	97,900	98,500	+1
Iowa	40,040	27,900	30,000	+8
Delaware	4,610	4,400	3,300	−25
Maryland	40,170	39,200	40,000	+2
Virginia	700	1,400	1,400	.....
Idaho	8,320	13,000	12,400	−5
Utah	4,450	6,600	6,000	−9
Washington	12,710	20,400	16,500	−19
Oregon	10,220	17,900	14,200	−21
Other states[1]	16,630	16,200	11,810	−27
U. S. Total	503,130	529,010	489,900	−7.4

[1] Ark., Calif., Colo., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Okla., Tenn., Texas, and Wyo.

Snap Beans for Processing

A total of 160,890 acres of snap beans will be planted for processing in 1954, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This preliminary estimate of the 1954 plantings compares with 147,590 acres planted last year and an average of 134,000 acres for the 1943-52 period.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 4 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1954, about 154,500 acres will be harvested this year. This compares with 138,990 acres harvested

in 1953 and the 1943-52 average of 127,350 acres.

Of this 1954 planted acreage, it is estimated that 136,180 acres are green varieties and 24,710 acres wax varieties. In 1953 the corresponding acreages were 124,030 and 23,560 acres respectively.

State	Green		Wax	
	1953 Revised	1954 Indicated	1953 Revised	1954 Indicated
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Maine	1,080	910	1,770	1,490
New York	23,320	26,270	10,930	10,730
Pennsylvania	5,700	6,160	1,700	1,840
Michigan	5,180	5,930	2,030	1,870
Wisconsin	9,380	11,380	4,620	6,120
Missouri	300	400	.....	.....
Delaware	2,420	2,840	80	60
Maryland	10,080	10,340	1,120	660
Virginia	3,560	4,300	40	.....
North Carolina	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
South Carolina	500	500	.....	.....
Georgia	200	200	.....	.....
Florida	17,300	17,000	.....	.....
Tennessee	6,500	7,000	.....	.....
Mississippi	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Arkansas	4,000	4,400	.....	.....
Louisiana	930	2,100	.....	.....
Oklahoma	2,500	3,040	.....	60
Texas	6,500	6,500	.....	.....
Colorado	1,260	1,380	340	320
Utah	570	550	30	50
Washington	2,060	2,210	40	190
Oregon	7,410	9,110	300	690
California	2,200	3,300	.....	.....
Other states[1]	6,080	5,360	430	630
U. S. Total	124,030	136,180	23,560	24,710

[1] Ala., Minn., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

USDA Appropriations

The House and Senate on June 23 adopted the conference report on the bill, H. R. 8779, making appropriations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bill provides $723,683,150 for the next fiscal year.

As sent to the President, the bill provides $83,236,197 for the school lunch program. This is the amount voted by the Senate in restoring the full $15 million for section 6 purchases and is the same total as that available during the current fiscal year.

Conferees accepted the action of the House in reducing funds for processed fruit and vegetable inspection.

For meat inspection, the conferees recommended $14,325,000, an increase over the sum voted by the House, with the comment that "the increase should be used to meet the needs of the smaller meat packers."

The total appropriations of $724 million is about $156 million less than funds for this year but is $25 million more than was recommended in the President's budget.

Stocks of Canned Foods on June 1 and Season Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned sweet cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, peas, corn, and green and wax beans have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports covering June 1 stocks have been mailed to all canners packing these items.

	Carryover month	Case basis	Total Supply 1952	Total Supply 1953	Stocks, June 1 1953	Stocks, June 1 1954	Season Shipments to June 1 1953	Season Shipments to June 1 1954
					(thousands of cases)			
Cherries, sweet	June	24/2½	1,420	1,822	263	[a]218	1,157	1,104
Apricots	June	24/2½	4,625	5,425	666	[a]1,033	3,950	4,392
Peaches	June	24/2½	23,233	24,252	3,152	[a]3,399	20,081	20,853
Pears	June	24/2½	8,207	7,331	1,523	[a]880	6,684	6,451
Pineapple[b]	June	actual	23,782	24,726	6,532	[a]6,672	17,250	18,054
Pineapple juice[b]	June	actual	17,169	17,908	3,313	[a]4,504	13,856	13,404
Peas	June	actual	34,186	34,786	3,420	[a]4,243	30,767	29,543
Corn	Aug.	actual	38,640	38,502	5,888	8,628	32,752	29,934
Beans, green and wax	July	actual	19,663	24,229	714	2,854	18,948	21,375

[a] Carryover from 1953 pack into 1954-55 season stocks on hand May 31. [b] Source: Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii; stocks on hand May 31.

Production and Utilization of Sour Cherries

Production of sour cherries in the major 11 producing states this year is expected to total 107,290 tons, about 25,000 tons below the 1953 crop and 660 tons below average, according to a June 21 estimate by the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

Most of the decrease is expected in the five Great Lakes states. Prospects there on June 15 pointed to a production of 98,400 tons, 21 percent below the 124,030 tons obtained last year but 3 percent above average for that area.

Prospects in New York and Pennsylvania are above last year but smaller production is indicated for Michigan and Wisconsin, where poor pollination weather and spring freezes reduced the size of the crop.

Less of the 1953 crop was canned than in 1952; the tonnage sold as canned cherries amounted to 66,565 tons in 1952 and 61,280 tons in 1953. The tonnage of cherries sold in frozen form rose from 31,675 tons in 1952 to 59,035 tons in 1953.

State	Production 1953	Production 1954 Indicated	Production Change from 1953	Utilization 1953 Total sold[a]	Utilization 1953 Canned	Canned as percent of sales 1952	Canned as percent of sales 1953
	(tons)	(tons)	(percent)	(tons)	(tons)		
New York	21,600	22,900	+6	21,050	2,145	25	10
Pa. and Ohio	7,430	9,700	+17	6,150	3,660	65	60
Michigan	76,500	51,000	−33	75,580	44,060	75	58
Wisconsin	18,300	14,800	−20	17,850	8,380	55	45
Other states[b]	7,980	[c]8,890	+11	6,690	1,080	64	45
U. S. Total	132,010	107,290	−19	127,320	61,280	63	49

[a] Includes fruit sold for fresh market, freezing, canning, and other uses. [b] Mont., Idaho, Colo., Utah, Wash., and Ore. [c] Estimate as of June 1—not June 15.

Philippine Trade Act

The House on June 23 passed and sent to the Senate H. R. 9315, to provide for an 18-month extension of free trade between the United States and the Philippine Republic.

Chairman Reed of the Ways and Means Committee announced to the House that the Philippine legislature has enacted and President Magsaysay has signed comparable legislation.

Trade Agreements Act

The Senate on June 24 passed a bill, H. R. 9474, to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program for one year. The bill was returned to the House with two amendments.

After several days of debate, the Senate rejected, 45-32, a proposal sponsored by Senator Gore (Tenn.) to liberalize the trade program and extend it three years.

Supreme Court Upholds Federal Lobbying Act

In a recent decision the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and in so doing reversed the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia (see INFORMATION LETTERS of March 22, 1952, and February 7, 1953).

The case involved a criminal information charging a trade association with failure to report the solicitation and receipt of contributions for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of legislation and charging individual defendants with failure to report expenditures for the same purpose.

The Lobbying Act requires reports to Congress by persons collecting funds for the purpose of influencing the passage or defeat of legislation, and registration and the filing of reports of receipts and expenditures by persons who engage themselves for pay for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of legislation.

The Act was asserted by the defendants to be unconstitutional on the grounds that it is too vague in specifying who is subject to registration and that the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and right to petition the government are violated. The Supreme Court rejected both of these contentions and in the course of its opinion cast some additional light on the requirements of registration.

Three prerequisites for coverage under the Act were cited in the opinion: (1) receipt of pay or contributions; (2) a main purpose in influencing legislation; (3) an intended method of direct communication with members of Congress. So construed, the Court found that the Act meets the constitutional requirement of definiteness.

In discussing these prerequisites the Court gives some guidance to those who are uncertain as to whether or not they are required to register. It was declared to be sufficient to bring a person or organization within the requirements of the Act if "one of the main" purposes is influencing legislation. Coverage is not limited to those having lobbying as their principal purpose. On the other hand the Court stated that those contributions and persons having only an "incidental" purpose of influencing legislation were intended to be excluded from the scope of this Act.

By including the collection or receipt of money as a prerequisite to coverage, the Court rejected the contention of the government that persons must report expenditures even though they do not receive contributions but expend their own funds.

In meeting the second contention of the defendants, that the guarantees of freedom of speech and petition to the government were violated, the Court pointed out that the Act did not prohibit approach to members of Congress or pressures on Congress but merely provided for information from persons "who for hire attempted to influence legislation or who collected or supplied funds for that purpose. It wants only to know who is being hired and who is putting up money and how much." Within the bounds of the Act so construed, the Court held that Congress is not constitutionally forbidden to require disclosure of lobbying activities. The case is *United States* v. *Harriss*.

Helen Tate Retires From N.C.A. Service

By John F. McGovern, Past President

Miss Helen Tate retired from the National Canners Association on June 15 after some 38 years of continuous service. Miss Tate was secretary to Frank Gorrell, the founding Secretary of N.C.A., until his death in 1951.

She was born in Tennessee but in early childhood her family moved to Washington. Later, in Pennsylvania she took business courses and then returned to Washington to seek a position. Miss Tate was a frequent visitor in the home of her cousin, the late Mrs. W. D. Bigelow, wife of the first Director of Research of N.C.A. Her first connection with Association work was as Dr. Bigelow's secretary in 1916. A year and a half later, Miss Tate became Mr. Gorrell's secretary.

No one presently in the Association or perhaps in the industry has a better personal knowledge or a more extensive background of participation in the early affairs of the Association than has Helen.

As Mr. Gorrell's secretary over the long years Helen assumed the task of a "one-gal" public relations department. She assisted the baffled canners through the mazes of Washington bureaudom, cajoling hotel clerks out of rooms when no rooms were to be had; supplying with rare grace and efficiency all the little aids and conveniencies which ought to be attended to by someone in the Association but for which no particular provision had been made.

Possessed of an engaging personality and grace of manner, Helen performed most pleasantly the numerous duties which could be performed only by one possessed of her talents and tact. In recent years she has handled many details connected with Conventions, Board meetings, and special events such as the building dedications, and similar N.C.A. ceremonies.

Many of those canners to whom we now respectfully allude as our "oldtimers" cleared their problems with Helen even as in a later period it was customary in Washington to "clear it with Sidney."

Helen intends to remain in Washington, so she will not be out of touch with us completely.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The fiber of Miss Tate's modesty is of such a stout strain that the staff could not overcome her resistance to publicity about her retirement. John F. McGovern, an ex-newspaperman and past President, was considered to possess the combination of writing talent, acquaintance with the subject, and authority essential to deliver on this assignment. His contribution is appreciated.

Canned Foods for VA

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CHERRIES, DIETETIC—6,750 dozen No. 303 cans, light sweet, unpitted, Choice (Grade B), packed in water; complying with Federal Specification Z-C-301b and Amendment 1, Type II(a); f.o.b. origin or destination; or equivalent in No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due under S-3 by July 12.

CHERRIES, LIGHT SWEET—4,250 dozen No. 10 cans, unpitted, Choice (Grade B) in heavy syrup; complying with Federal Specification Z-C-301b and Amendment 1, Type II(a); f.o.b. origin or destination; or equivalent in No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due under S-3 by July 12.

CHERRIES, RSP—5,225 dozen No. 10 cans, Standard (Grade C), water pack; complying with Federal Specification Z-C-301b and Amendment 1, Type I(a); f.o.b. origin or destination; or equivalent in No. 2½ or No. 2 cans. Bids due under S-3 by July 12.

Grades for Canned Carrots

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of June 25 that the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, proposes to amend U. S. standards for grades of canned carrots so as to provide drained weight recommendations for whole and sliced carrots on a size basis and to make changes in drained weight recommendations for container sizes listed in the current standards.

Interested parties may submit views and comments to the AMS until November 1.

Government Tin Program

By Executive Order 10539 the President on June 22 provided for creation of the Federal Facilities Corporation and transferred to it the administration of the government's tin program.

The President assigned to the new corporation functions heretofore performed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under P. L. 125, 80th Congress. That law authorized operation of the tin smelter at Texas City, Texas, and permits the government to buy, sell and transport tin and tin ores, and to finance research in tin smelting.

The new agency will be under the Secretary of the Treasury and will come into being July 1, when RFC will be virtually liquidated.

Marketing Orders

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above parity, to permit inclusion in marketing agreements and orders of terms providing for fixing sizes of standard containers, and also to permit terms providing for marketing research.

On June 23 the Senate Committee voted 8-7 to recommend extension of mandatory price support at 90 percent of parity on the basic crops for one year. A similar provision is to be included in the bill to be recommended by the House Committee, except that for corn growers will be permitted to vote on whether they want to have flexible supports or 90 percent supports together with production controls.

Tomato Paste

(Concluded from page 231)

other than because of the presence of mold. It was also brought out as an undisputed fact that when mold in tomatoes results from rot present before processing, it is not visible to the naked eye and can be detected only by microscopic examination.

The District Court held that the government had not sustained the burden of proof and ordered the shipment released. On appeal the Circuit Court reversed the District Court and found the shipment subject to condemnation.

The Circuit Court decision was based on an interpretation of Section 402(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which provides that a food shall be deemed to be adulterated and subject to condemnation "if it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for food." In the opinion of a majority of the court the words "otherwise unfit for food" do not limit the entire section and there was consequently no need to show that the product was deleterious or unfit for food if there was in fact any decomposed substance present—in this instance mold. The words "otherwise unfit for food," they held, were in no way constrictive of the ban on foods which consist in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid or decomposed substances but rather added an additional class of foods subject to condemnation.

This case represents the first instance in which this question has come up for interpretation in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The result, however, conforms with those reached in similar seizure cases in other circuits.

The decision is of particular interest, however, because of the vigorous dissenting opinion filed by Judge Jerome Frank. He reasoned that the government had proved only that the product contained mold, a decomposed substance; that the words "filthy and putrid" had no relevance as the government did not charge that the product was filthy or putrid; that there had been no attempt to prove that the food was either deleterious to health or unfit for food. In a long appendix to his opinion he gave his reasons for construing the word "decomposed" in the statute as meaning so decomposed as to be "unfit for food," or in other words as being qualified by the subsequent phrase "or otherwise unfit for food". He reasoned that virtually all tomato paste contains some mold; that no one looking at or tasting the tomato paste would have any knowledge that it contained mold and that the FDA had issued no regulation setting a standard for the permissible level of mold. To point up his argument he noted that certain types of cheese, such as Roquefort and Gorgonzola, contain very substantial quantities of mold and that if the view of the majority of the court were accepted the FDA would be free to condemn such cheese any time it should happen to decide that it should not be sold. In the absence of an announced tolerance for mold, therefore, he urged that the result reached by the majority of the court permits an arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the FDA in condemnation proceedings based solely on the presence of mold. The case is entitled *U. S. v. 449 Cases of Tomato Paste.*

Information on Foreign Trade

A new list of publications which will be useful to American businessmen in conducting their foreign trade has been issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The bibliography lists publications dealing with the practical aspects of foreign trade and has been published as *Foreign Trade Practice*, No. 578 of the World Trade Series, Business Information Service.

Among the 350 publications listed are guides, handbooks, pamphlets, and magazines published by the Department of Commerce and other government agencies, as well as private organizations.

The publications are arranged under such headings as handbooks on techniques, basic reference books, U. S. government services designed especially for foreign traders, regulations, tariff and trade agreements, and private trade journals. A new section on investment abroad has been included for the first time in this pamphlet, which was last revised in May, 1950.

The list may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the Department's field offices for 25 cents.

Pesticide Residues

(Concluded from page 231)

the establishment of tolerances. No one appeared in opposition although two witnesses taking two positions testified that the measure did not go far enough in control.

The N. C. A. has sent letters to chairmen of both the House and Senate committees endorsing the pesticide residue bills under consideration.

The proposed measure applies only to tolerances for pesticide residue on raw agricultural commodities and does not apply to processed foods. During the testimony of Mr. Crawford he was asked whether, in his opinion, dried fruits would come within the definition provided for raw agricultural commodities and would they be subject to residue tolerances prescribed pursuant to the proposed legislation. Mr. Crawford stated that dried fruits would not be covered by the bill and should be classed for purposes of this measure with other processed fruits. He suggested that this point be made clear in the Committee report.

N.C.A. Program Described

Guy Pollock, secretary of the Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, delivered two speeches on the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations program before the Iowa Food Distributors Association, at Vacation Village, Iowa, June 19. The meeting was attended by distributors and brokers of dry groceries, and Mr. Pollock spoke to each group.

The speaker gave facts and figures to demonstrate that canned foods are maintaining their importance in the food economy. He traced the rise in per capita consumption and production for processing, and distributed copies of the INFORMATION LETTER containing charts and tables in support of this situation. His speech described the growth and development of N.C.A., and outlined the changes in distribution and sales that have occurred in the last quarter of a century.

He gave a progress report on the magazine, radio, TV and newspaper publicity activities that have been effectuated through the current promotion campaign, and highlights of other current industry promotions.

Mr. Pollock urged support of brokers, distributors and retailers and individual canners in the furtherance of the program.

C&T Materials Mailed

Two mailings of material for use in the Consumer and Trade Relations program went out to N.C.A. members during the past week.

One of these was a folder entitled *Sales Builder Kit*, designed to enable canners to make use of N.C.A. promotional materials in their own individual sales presentations. In separate pockets of the kit were included copies of previously issued promotion literature, such as the booklet describing the aims and objectives of the program; the clip sheet of 18 editorial features distributed to metropolitan dailies; the color tear sheet of a special illustrated canned foods feature issued to metropolitan Sunday papers.

The kit included a suggested outline of action for the individual canner, suggesting what the canner can do with the material in contacting his brokers and customers.

The other mailing to members was the monthly newsletter, *Trade Information Bulletin*, dated June 15, containing miscellaneous trade and market information, some of which could be utilized by canners in their own bulletins to brokers and customers.

Canning Film Library

An N.C.A. "Canning Film Library" is being organized for use in the new N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations program. Telecasters will be provided with location films on the subject of canning and canning crops, derived from clips from this library.

To aid in establishing such a film library, it is requested that anyone who has a canning industry film send a copy to Dudley, Anderson & Yutzy, 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y. DAY will clear with the producer and owner of each film for permission to clip.

Everywoman's Magazine

Sandwiches for every occasion are the feature of the main food article "Everywoman's Complete Sandwich Guide" in the July issue of *Everywoman's* magazine. Canned foods are used extensively throughout the section.

Prudence Dorn, food editor, has included sandwich recipes for picnics, barbecues, fishing trips, stag parties, luncheons, teenage gatherings, children's parties, and home entertaining. Full-color photographs illustrate the article.

Included in the list of canned foods used are corned beef, corned beef hash, ham, hamburgers, luncheon meat, deviled ham, veal loaf, tuna, lobster, shrimp, crab meat, salmon, sardines, chicken, turkey, kidney beans, baked beans, tomato sauce, asparagus, olives, mushrooms, and pineapple.

Everywoman's is distributed through 75 super markets over the country, and has well over a million circulation.

N.C.A. Home Economist on Trip

Miss Moselle Holberg, N.C.A. editorial home economist, is on a 30-day business trip which will include work in Denver, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Albuquerque.

Conferences have been set up with state and city supervisors of home economics for both junior and senior high schools, college and university departments, city newspaper food editors, radio-TV women, magazine editors, home service directors of utilities, and business home economists.

In San Francisco Miss Holberg will attend the annual conference of Home Economists in Business and the annual convention of the American Home Economics Association. She is serving on national committees and, as chairman-elect, will represent the District of Columbia Home Economists in Business in planning sessions.

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